





MARYLAND COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES HALL, GENERAL AGENT OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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“Nothing is more clearly written in the Book of Destiny, than the Emancipation of the Blacks; and it is equally certain that the two races will never live in a state of equal freedom under the same government, so insurmountable are the barriers which nature, habit and opinion have established between them.”

JEFFERSON.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACKET AND ADVICES FROM THE COLONY.

THE Liberia Packet arrived in this port on the 1st inst. bringing advices from Cape Palmas as late as the 18th December, from Monrovia to the 7th January, and from Sierra Leone as late as the 16th. The causes for the long passage of the Packet out are not new to sea-faring men, viz: calms and head winds, head winds and calms, and so on alternately, during the whole voyage. When off St. Ann Shoals, with a *dead-a-head* sea-breeze and a current running up the coast of near 3 knots, and only three casks of water unbroached, it was thought advisable to put into Sierra Leone to replenish, which was accordingly done; and after a detention from that cause of some six or eight days, the Packet made Monrovia on the 23d of November, 71 days from Cape Henry, from which, deducting 6 days detention by going to Sierra Leone, makes her passage but 65 days—23 more than an average. We are particular in making these statements for the reputation of the craft, as we have heretofore cracked her up as something of a sailer. In noticing her arrival, the Liberia Herald remarks that “Although the passage was extraordinary long, the passengers speak of it upon the whole as being far from disagreeable, as Capt. Goodmanson exerted himself to make them comfortable.” Our advices from Cape Palmas are very brief, but quite satisfactory. Gov. Russwurm has entirely recovered from the illness under which he laboured during the past summer, and the health of the colonists generally is good.

Our file of the Herald from October to the 17th December contains matter of some interest. It appears there has been quite a revival of religion in the colony, particularly among the re-captives by the Pons. Of this five or six hundred people who are distributed among the colonists, doubtless, one-half will, in a few years, be reckoned members of some Christian church. The following extracts are from the Herald of Nov. 19th. Let the Liberians but take possession of New Cester, and the British Squadron break up the barracoons at Gallinas, and there is an end of the slave trade to the windward of the Bight of Benin.

NEW CESSTERS.—It is gratifying to us to be able to announce to our readers, that New Cessters is now a part and parcel of Liberia, by a regular purchase of it, from the Chiefs of the country. Several attempts have been made to gain this important tract of country; but the slave traders established there, have, by a profusion of presents to the Chiefs, been enabled to exercise great influence over them, and until now, have thwarted every scheme of the authorities to obtain a conference with the Chiefs. A few days ago, the gentlemen who were charged with this duty succeeded in procuring an interview with them, without the knowledge of the slavers, and purchased this much desired tract of country. View it in every form, and this addition to our purchased territory must be regarded as a very important acquisition. We hope soon to hear that the Executive has ordered away those dealers in human flesh, and we feel confident in asserting that their baneful presence will not again prevent the prosecution of legitimate commerce at that place. It is a large country, and we earnestly invite the attention of our merchants to it—the forest abounds with palm trees, and all that is necessary to make it an important palm oil mart, is, for them to make trading establishments there, as they have done on other parts of the coast.

We have learned with considerable pleasure that the commissioners despatched by the Executive, a month ago, to the leeward to negotiate for territory, have made some important purchases. They have succeeded in obtaining the remainder of the Timbo country, and two other points lying between it and the River Cessters, and which make that noble river one of our boundary lines. The Chiefs of "River Cessters," seem desirous to sell, and we hope soon to hear, that that interesting country has been negotiated for.

GALLINAS.—Captain Murray commanding the British naval forces on this part of the coast, is, we are creditably informed, about to attempt the demolition of the slave establishments at the Gallinas. The object will be to destroy effectually every vestige of that abominable traffic in that neighborhood. To effect this, Captain M. is now endeavouring to form treaties with the Chiefs residing near the Gallinas, to get them to agree, not to permit the slavers to live in their territories, after they have been expelled from their old places. If he succeeds in procuring such conditions, the slavers will be obliged to leave that part of the coast. We wish for Captain Murray every success in his laudable and praiseworthy exertions to exterminate that nest of free-booters.

We give below the returns of the election as far as they have been received. Sinoe county is yet to be heard from,—the returns from there, we presume, will soon come to hand. Much anxiety is manifested here to know who will be sent from there to the Legislature.

JOSEPH J. ROBERTS, *President*.

NATHANIEL BRANDER, *Vice President*.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

MONTSERRADO COUNTY.

Senators.—John N. Lewis, John B. Gripon.

Representatives.—Dixon B. Brown, Daniel B. Warner, William Draper, James B. McGill.

GRAND BASSA COUNTY.

Senators.—John Hanson, William L. Weaver.

Representatives.—Henry B. Whitfield, Matthew A. Rand, Edward Lyles.

We were extremely gratified to find the following communication from the Rev. John Payne of Cavalla, in the March No. of the "Spirit of Missions."—We make no comments, but our readers will readily notice, that, the views and opinions of Mr. Payne, are entirely consonant with what we have for years advocated in this Journal, viz: that the Missionary and Colonization Societies have one common object in view, the civilization of heathen Africa, that the harmonious co-operation of the Agents of both Societies is absolutely essential to their success, in a word, "Concentration of effort" of all interested.

FROM THE REV. MR. PAYNE.

Cavalla, West Africa, 26th October, 1847.

CONCENTRATION OF EFFORT.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—

* * * Providence absolutely shut us up to the course you prescribe, just at the time your instructions were received. The Rev. Mr. Hening, after repeated attacks of fever, had been so entirely prostrated, as to be compelled to leave his station by direction of Dr. Perkins, and to come to this station, in order to embark for the United States by the first opportunity.

The station at Taboo was thus left without a missionary, and before your letters were received, the scholars had been transferred to this station. The number of scholars here has been thus increased to sixty-five. Mr. Gibson is assisted by native monitors in his large charge; but we are sadly in need of some missionary to give his attention to this department exclusively. May the Lord send help speedily, for with the pastoral care of the Mission upon me, besides the duties of my own station, (enough of themselves for four,) the sight of so much left undone, and of so much imperfectly done, together with the labor of what actually is done, will, I fear, be more than one can long bear. * * *

The Mission are unanimously of the opinion, that Cavalla, Cape Palmas, and Fishtown or *Rocktown*, are the points on which the energies of the Mission should be concentrated. It is a consideration which has long oppressed us all, that besides the opening for usefulness in the colony, (where within eight months the number of our communicants has doubled,) the native population of Cape Palmas, the largest in the Grebo tribe, has been left for six years without any effort deserving the name having been made for their conversion.

There is another all-sufficient reason for occupying Cape Palmas efficiently. The Grebo tribe is divided into two parties, of one of which Cape Palmas is the head. Since the war two years ago, this party, embracing Grawa and the *River* Cavalla towns, have felt so unfriendly towards the other, composed of Cavalla, Rocktown and Fishtown, that they have not allowed their children to reside in or near either of these latter towns. There is little prospect that this state of feeling will soon terminate. It is obvious, therefore, that in order to operate upon this half of the tribe, one of its towns should be occupied, and Cape Palmas is the eligible one.

In speaking above of Fishtown, as the third point to which it is desirable to direct our energies, it is intimated that Rocktown was equally important. It is the opinion of the Mission that it is more so. Rocktown is to one section of Grebo what Cape Palmas is to the other, the parent and source of influence, while it has a larger population than either Fishtown or Cavalla. It is moreover a more beautiful, and, as we believe, a more healthy situation

for a Mission station. In our judgment, therefore, this should be eventually one of the three prominent stations of the Mission. The change, however, from Fishtown to this place might be gradually made; or, if this should be deemed preferable, the force designed for Fishtown might be divided between that place and Rocktown, the proximity of the two places (being only a few miles apart) securing to them, with such an arrangement, all the advantages of concentration upon one.

EDUCATION OF TEACHERS AND MINISTERS.

It is cause of devout gratitude to the Mission, that the attention of your Committee and of the Church appears to be drawn to this subject, just at this time. We believe this to be the right time for action. The observation and experience of the pioneer are absolutely necessary to efficient action in new and untried fields; and the past ten years have not been lost, if they have only afforded the Mission and its supporters opportunity to observe, to experiment and to judge, as to the best means to be adopted to secure the object we have in view. As workers together with you, we shall be excused for giving the result of our experience and observation.

We fully agree with your Committee, that one or more of our number should, as soon as practicable, give our attention to the education of the most promising native scholars in our schools, with a view of training them for teachers and ministers. While, however, we think there are materials in our schools for preparing several teachers of moderate abilities within the coming few years, we are of opinion that there are only two, or at most three, of whose fitness for the ministry, even in Africa, there is any reasonable hope. It is not a want of the capacity to acquire knowledge, that hinders the raising up of a ministry from amongst heathen converts here and elsewhere, but the remains of superstition, the moral weakness of infancy, the fickleness of childhood, the vanity of youth—all the defects ordinarily observable before the attainment of manhood in civilized life—these and more, characterize the heathen as communities, in their progress from the depths of degradation in which the gospel finds them, to the maturity of Christian character which is necessary to make them teachers, guides and examples to others. Hence we find, in the history of modern Missions and of the Church, that the process of rendering Christianity self-sustaining in any heathen country, has been the work, not of a few years, but of generations.

While, however, the prospect of a native ministry, appears to be remote, we beg leave respectfully to suggest, that the attainment of our great desideratum, a ministry inured to the climate, is not so; and in our opinion, it is to the colony at Cape Palmas that we are to look for the chief means of attaining our end.

As the humble and obedient servants of Him who is the Head over all things to his Church, it is unquestionably our duty to watch, and to follow the leadings of His providence. While, therefore, we feel that it would be dishonoring Him to suppose that he depends upon colonies here or elsewhere for the advancement of His cause, it cannot be supposed, that it has been without some reference to this object that he has allowed thousands of Africa's children to be carried away from the darkness of Heathenism to the midst of Christian light, and after being illuminated by it caused them to be brought back to their own land. It is true, the character of the colonists is not equal to that of those from whom they have received the blessings which they enjoy; for how should it be? but at the most moderate

estimate it is a generation in advance of that of the Heathen; and if this be so, then we should include *a priori*, that such instruments as we need, could be raised up just so much earlier from amongst the former than the latter. Now it so happens, that actual experiment has justified such anticipations. When our primary school was opened at Mt. Vaughan, according to the original design of the Mission—approved by the Foreign Committee—a small number of colonist youths were taken in connection with many natives, to be qualified for teachers. In consequence of difficulties with the colony as it is understood, (I was in the United States at the time,) all the colonist boys, with one exception, were dismissed. This one is Mr. Joseph Gibson, who, during the past six years, has sustained the school at this station, now acts in the capacity of lay reader at Mt. Vaughan on Sundays, is prosecuting the study of the Latin language under me, and is altogether a promising young man. Of the many native scholars connected with Mt. Vaughan school, amounting in all to near one hundred, not one male is now teacher in the Mission. It is true that the frequent changes, and final unfortunate suspension of the school at Mt. Vaughan, by the removal of the missionary to Fishtown, operated greatly to the disadvantage of the native scholars there; but after making full allowance for this, the conclusion to which we have arrived, it must be allowed, is fully justified by the actual results in the case.

In view of these facts, we would earnestly urge, for the consideration and action of the Foreign Committee, the expediency of embracing in the operations of Mt. Vaughan, when that station shall be again occupied, a high school, exclusively for the education of a small number of promising colonist boys, to be selected by the Mission for this purpose. The annual support of such scholars will amount to \$100 each; but if our views are just, such additional expenditure will be gain in the end. Using that discretion which we have been allowed hitherto, and because it has been found difficult to get and retain the number of native scholars supported at home, the Mission has, within the past year, received three boys of the character above designated, two of them being at Fishtown, and one at the station. These will form a nucleus for the school recommended, in case it shall meet your approbation.

We have been pleased to see the attention of our Church called to the subject of educating labourers in this Mission, by a communication from the President of the Maryland Colonization Society, addressed to Bishop Brownell, and also by a resolution of a Committee of our Board of Missions, at their last annual meeting. Mr. Latrobe appears to recommend the education of coloured persons in the United States, with a view to their being sent out. The resolution of the Board of Missions advises the selection of native youths at the different stations to be sent home for education. We respectfully submit that Mr. Latrobe's scheme is not likely to accomplish our object. Those who are familiar with the early missionary efforts of our Church for Africa, will remember that such an experiment was made on a small scale, but without any good results. The only one of those educated for the Mission who was at all qualified, refusing to come out, and the others accomplishing nothing.

Owing to the peculiar notion current among the more educated coloured people in the United States, it is our strong conviction, that the same influences which prevented Mr. J. from coming out as a missionary to Africa from the United States, would lead to similar results in other cases. They would be both indisposed and disqualified by these influences for their destined work. In regard to the other project of sending natives home for education, it will be found, we apprehend, that in most cases the amazing

contrast between heathen and civilized life, will have the effect so to unsettle and change the mind, as to disqualify it for action where it is designed to operate. Indeed, this too has been proved, as we think, satisfactorily, by the history of the missionary school at Cornwall, in Connecticut. That school, it will be recollected, was instituted by the American Board, expressly for the purpose of educating natives for the various Missions of the Board; but after trial of a long series of years, the difficulties connected with its operations were so many, and the fruits so small, that it was abandoned.

The plan most likely to succeed, as it appears to us, is the following: From the proposed High School for colonist boys, at Mt. Vaughan, let such as shall have arrived at a suitable age, and have been proved to possess proper qualifications for making ministers or superior teachers, be selected from time to time by the Mission, and sent to the United States for the purpose of completing their studies, in a place to be provided for them. Such persons, having been born or passed their early years in Africa, will have become attached to it as their home, as well as qualified by their knowledge of it for usefulness on their return, while their superior associations and advantages in the United States, would greatly strengthen their characters, and increase their capacity for usefulness. The same case might be pursued occasionally, though, (for reasons before given,) as we think, very rarely in the case of natives, but in a much more advanced stage of our operations.

THE PRESENT BENEFICIARY SYSTEM.

This is a subject on which there was nothing particularly said in your last; but we feel that we ought to declare to you the conviction of the Mission, that it works badly, and ought to be greatly modified or abandoned. All will agree, that it is an important matter to interest children connected with Christian congregations in the spread of the Gospel amongst the heathen; and the idea of doing this, by having their beneficiaries named from persons in whom they might feel particularly interested, was quite natural. Had, however, the difficulties which experience proves to be inseparably connected with this plan, been foreseen, its propriety might well have been questioned.

In order to keep alive the interest of children in the subjects of their benefactions, they must both receive constant intelligence from them, and intelligence suited to interest them. But think of two or three Missionaries, (having, as you think, work enough for twenty,) making regular reports to the patrons of some 100 or 150 children! and supposing they could do this impossible thing, would the information communicated be such as to keep alive the kind of interest felt? They could not report that all or most of their scholars are very promising; likely soon to become missionaries, &c., &c., to their people. On the contrary, if they must give a full account of things as they are, they must state that the majority are not promising; that those who are so, often cause them grief by their improper conduct; and still further, that many who for a time excited sanguine hopes, have actually withdrawn from under their influence and gone back to Heathenism. Now what must be the inevitable tendency of this state of things? Precisely what actual experience has developed, perplexity to your missionaries—distrust, discontent, and finally the withdrawal of their contributions by the friends of the Mission. Let me mention a few cases out of many in illustration.

When I was in the United States, a gentleman in the city of — called on me to say, that he had induced his (Sunday School) class to undertake

the support of a child, to bear a particular name, and desired me immediately on my return to Africa, to select a suitable child, and to write to him, informing him when I had done so. I complied with his request.—He soon replied, stating that his class was much interested, &c. &c. By the time this letter arrived, the child at first selected had been taken from school and another substituted. Of this I soon informed my correspondent. He wrote in reply that he was sorry to say that the interest in his class had declined, but that he would still endeavor to support the new boy. I answered this letter, but have not since heard from him, nor is it likely that I shall again.

Another case: A lady in the same city informed me some time since, that she had induced her class to assume the support of a child, and designating his name. I immediately appropriated the name, and replied to her letter by the first opportunity. By the next arrival at Cape Palmas, I received two letters from this individual, to the effect, that had not she heard from me just when she did, the amount pledged for the support of the African boy would have been appropriated to another object!

Another case: — Church, — as you know, for some time supported a large number of our scholars. Several of the names from that Church were appropriated to children in the school at this station. When in the United States, I visited the Sunday School of this church, and also preached to the congregation connected with it. I saw the superintendent and a number of the teachers of the Sunday School; communicated to them all the information I could; and since my return, have written to the superintendent of the Sunday School more than once. But notwithstanding all this, there was so much dissatisfaction, that the contributions have been withdrawn entirely from the Mission.

I might mention other examples of a similar kind. We have received letters making inquiries about boys once in the mission, but now gone back to Heathenism; others asking for very particular information about some, who, though yet with us, are anything but promising; and not a few informing us, that if something very satisfactory could not be heard speedily, contributions must be forthwith withdrawn, and more than implying that we were blameworthy for not doing impossibilities.

In view of such facts, we are unanimously of the opinion that a system which depends so much upon sight for its success, should be discouraged. We would still have Sabbath Schools and children encouraged to give, but we would have them do so for the support of the Mission in general; or if this were deemed preferable, of a certain number of children, without naming them; and at least taught this much faith, that the Foreign Committee, appointed by the Church to receive their contributions, and the Missionaries whom they send out, will do their best to cause their contributions to accomplish the holy object for which they were given.

CHURCH IN THE COLONY.

You will be pleased to learn that the health of the family at this station is, at this time, pretty good, and that we feel greatly encouraged in our missionary labors. As you will perceive by my journal, the congregations continue full and attentive; on last Sabbath, (Oct. 31,) more than 300 were present.

In the Colony, too, God's blessing appears to attend my poor labors.—With the exception of two weeks, during which I was compelled by indisposition to remain at home, I have preached on every Tuesday evening there since 1st of March. As the fruit of this, instead of eight communicants, whom I found in regular standing on assuming the pastoral care of

our Church in the colony, we have now eighteen. There is one candidate for admission to our Church, and some others are in a hopeful state of mind.

We have, on the Sabbath, three schools for the instruction of adults and children. One taught by Mrs. Thompson, one by Mr. Gibson, and a third by Mr. Dennis, (lately a licentiate among the Methodists,) who has joined our Church. In these schools, taught in different parts of the colony, there is an aggregate attendance of nearly one hundred pupils.

In our colonist church building, too, there is progress. With funds obtained at Cape Palmas, the stone for the church has been quarried, some 10,000 bricks purchased, and the shells for burning lime collected.—We are indebted to several friendly officers of the Navy, and captains of merchantmen, whose kindness we would be glad to have you acknowledge. Capt. Lovett, of Providence, contributed \$20; Commodore Reed and some friends “of the United States,” about \$40; and lastly, our constant friend, Capt. Lawlin, of the Madonna, a few days ago, \$100. As stated in a former letter, I have hoped to obtain, chiefly from Maryland, the funds necessary to erect the first regular church building in the Maryland colony. But as I may not succeed in getting all we need, I would thank you to state in the Spirit of Missions, that funds will be thankfully received from any source, through your Treasurer, for this object.

In conclusion, allow us to return thanks for your kindness in attending to all our wants so far as in your power, and to express our earnest desire and anxious concern, ever to be harmonious co-workers with your highly esteemed Committee, in spreading the glorious Gospel of our blessed God and Saviour Jesus Christ. We will not conceal, that for a moment our hearts grew faint, and our hands hung down, when, with the immediate prospect of losing another of our already reduced number, our beloved brother, Rev. Mr. Hening—on the arrival of the Madonna, instead of welcoming four additional missionaries, as you had led us to hope we might, not *one* came to our relief, and no tidings that any were ready to do so. But “the eternal God is our refuge, and underneath us are the everlasting arms.” “Though perplexed, we are not in despair,” and still trust that in answer to our earnest prayer and God’s blessing on “the serious effort” you are making for our relief, more laborers will be speedily sent forth by the Lord of the harvest into His vineyard;” or should this our hope be disappointed, and we be counted worthy (blessed end!) to sink down alone into our graves, God will raise up of the very stones instruments to carry on the work which his own hands have begun, His own word and power pledged to accomplish. With sentiments of true regard to your Committee, believe me, Rev. and dear sir,

Yours, very truly,

J. PAYNE.

JOURNAL OF GEORGE A. PERKINS, M. D. WESTERN AFRICA—

(CONTINUED.)

Christmas Day, Dec. 25th.—I sent a special request to the head men of the town to attend service to day, and was disappointed by not seeing them—only two were present. They came, however, in a body, soon after dinner, dressed in their best attire, with loose calico gowns and beaver hats. They said they had waited to hear the bell ring. It did ring; but the strong sea-breeze prevented the sound from being heard in the town. After sitting and talking for about half an hour, they got up one by one and shook my hand, wishing me “grismuze,” and left in a very orderly manner.

January 3d.—A man died in the native town adjoining the Mission grounds about sunset last evening. He was one of the *saidebo*, or soldiers, and a man of some influence. The whole town was in mourning for him. Guns were discharged during the whole night in rapid succession, and often six or eight at a time, to produce a louder noise. The crying and firing together prevented our enjoying sleep, and we were glad to see daylight. It was continued till 12 o'clock, M., when the body was taken to the island. To speak within bounds, I should say that 100 pounds of powder were burnt upon the occasion. Nearly all the gunpowder brought to this part of the country is used upon funeral occasions. There is scarcely a house in which there is not 50 pounds—in many houses 200 or 300 lbs. of this article. It forms one of the principal articles of trade with the interior, being sold for cattle, rice, &c. It is kept in the kegs in which it is imported; these are wrapped in mats made of leaves, and bound around with a kind of rattan. After this, it is hung on the top of their houses—usually just over the fire, and not at a greater distance than eight or ten feet. This is to keep it dry.

January 5th.—Went to Cape Palmas in the boat to day on business, and took our little son, whose health had for some time past been bad, thinking a little change might benefit him. While returning this afternoon, when we were about three miles of our way back, we were suddenly overtaken by the most violent tornado we have had this season. We had no time to turn back, after we first discovered our danger; and after it began, this would have been impossible, if we had attempted it, as it came from the quarter we had left. The wind blew a perfect hurricane, and the rain poured down in torrents, as I have never seen it in all my life in Africa. The thunder and lightning were most terrific, and the storm was the most dreadful that I have known.

For three hours we were exposed to the utmost fury of the elements, which seemed ready to devour us. I trembled for our safety as I thought of our situation, which was dangerous in the extreme.

My anxiety for my little son, who could ill stand such exposure, was, as one might suppose, very great. I had taken the precaution to throw into the boat two heavy cloaks, and having wrapped him in these, I sheltered him as well as I could on the lee-side of a barrel that stood on end in the stern of the boat. I spread my umbrella, and had a thick woolen blanket thrown over it, but even this did not keep out the rain. In this state we sat for three hours. Night came on—but still the storm did not abate.—The thunder still rolled over our heads, and our only light was from the lightning's glare—while all eyes were strained to catch a glimpse of some point to enable us to steer our frail boat.

In the midst of all this danger, my little boy looked up and said—"Father, do you think mother would be frightened if she knew where we were?" I answered yes, I thought she would. "But we are not afraid, are we?—God is taking good care of us, isn't he, father?" And so we found it.—God *was* better than all our fears;—we were taken good care of, and carried in safety through the dangerous breakers of the Fishtown reef.—We arrived at our house about 9 o'clock, after being five hours on the ocean. We trust we felt true gratitude for so signal a preservation from danger. Though thoroughly drenched to the skin, we experienced no harm from it.

January 21st.—Started this morning in the boat for Cape Palmas, on my way to a town in the bush, about ten miles from Cape Palmas, to recover one of our school girls, who had run away some weeks before. We arrived at Mount Vaughan about half-past 11 o'clock, and after dinner took

a hammock and proceeded on our journey. Our road lay through the old rice farms of the Cape Palmas people, now cultivated with cassadas. This root forms an excellent article of food, and it is upon this that they principally subsist most of the year, using their rice as money, to buy themselves cloth, iron, tobacco, &c. &c. It is more easily cultivated than any other crop I know of. The land is cleared of the straw of a previous rice crop, and the sticks of the cassada are then only thrown upon the ground, they take root, and in four months they have a fine crop of wholesome vegetables. They are dug as wanted, and will keep in good order in the earth, where they grow, for months.

Passing these farms, we came to a thick forest, in which the woodman had never yet struck his axe. Here are seen trees of most gigantic size; one kind, in particular, seemed to outstrip all its neighbors. I stopped the hammock while the men cut a vine, and measured around one, which stood near the path. We found it to be thirty-seven feet six inches in circumference, and eight feet from the ground. There were many of this size, and some larger.

This forest extended for six miles of our road; in some places it was so wet under foot, and from the soil being of a clayey nature, the men found it very difficult to keep their feet; in other places the rain had washed the soil out from the roots of the trees, and left us only an uncomfortable footing upon them. This road is the principal one to the interior from Cape Palmas, and is considered a good path: yet it is only six or eight inches wide, and so crooked as to be difficult and dangerous for a person in a hammock, being calculated for a single person walking. The trees and vines rise like a wall upon the sides of the path. One singular feature of African forest scenery, is the immense vines which rise to the top of the tallest trees; the *bodies* or trunks of these vines are nearly as large as a man's body. These vines run among the branches and foliage of the forest, and form in places so dense a shade, as almost to exclude the light at noon-day.

After four and a half hours' travelling in this "high bush," as the Kroomen call it, we began to see again signs of human habitations. The country was cleared and cultivated with cassada. In about half an hour we came to a fine stream of water, over which was a bridge, made by felling a large tree that grew upon the bank.

Just as the sun was setting, we came to the town of Wat-yo-kay, the place for which we started. The town stands upon a hill, at the foot of which runs a little rivulet of remarkably clear water, running over a bed of white pebbles. It was enclosed by a palisade about eight feet high, and contained about 100 houses, built in the usual manner of the houses upon the beach, except that the conical roof was more pointed. As I was a perfect stranger, I sat down outside of the gate of the town, till some one should come to lead us to the house of the head man, whose duty it is to entertain strangers. Before this gate, and only a few yards from where I sat, was the gree-gree house, rather different from those before the Grebo towns. A lump of clay, of the size of a man's head, was stuck on a stick; on this some native artist had expended a large portion of his skill in an attempt to model a likeness to a face: pieces of broken crockery were inserted to represent eyes, nose and mouth; the whole was well coated with lamp-black and oil, and surmounted by an old palm leaf hat. The stick was put in the ground about eight or ten inches below the clay; it was covered by a small thatched house. This was the tutelar idol of the town; before it was placed a flat, round stone, on which to deposit the offerings of rice, oil, &c.

EXTRACT FROM THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THIRTY-ONE years ago, the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was organized and commenced its labors in the cause of humanity.

Twenty-five years ago, the first company of emigrants landed on Cape Montserado, to seek a home for themselves, and their children.

Six months ago, the citizens of that colony organized the REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, adopting a constitution, and announcing to the world their independence! And now we meet to celebrate, as it were, the first anniversary of that infant nation, standing in lonely beauty on the African coast!

In reviewing the transactions of the past year, and entering upon the labors of the present, we are called upon to present our gratitude to the Great Ruler among the nations, for the distinguished favors which he has shown to our enterprise. Through his abundant goodness we are permitted to look to the past with feelings of pleasure, and to the future with anticipations of hope and encouragement!

The history of the past year is replete with events, in themselves of imposing magnitude, which are the more remarkable by the vast influence which they may hereafter exert in the fortunes of the whole African race. During this period, the unique political system, or elements of political power, which had been for years growing up on the western coast of Africa, has put on, for the first time, the form, and assumed the character, which it is likely to wear for centuries to come. The early history, and the peculiar manner of the formation of the Republic of Liberia, will doubtless be regarded hereafter as one of the most extraordinary, as well as fortunate, events of modern times. The principles and the policy have been totally unlike those which have in all other instances resulted in the planting of colonies, and the erection of States.

For nearly one-third of a century, the American Colonization Society had been laboring to elevate a portion of the colored race from their depressed condition, to accustom them to self-control, to inspire them with the feelings of self-respect, and a desire for improvement, and to train them in the arts and sciences, and thus to raise them to a commanding position among the nations of the earth. It had gathered together a few thousands of them who were willing to be pioneers in the great undertaking, who were bound together by some common principles of union, and who had implanted within them some correct estimate of the nature and consequences of the duties devolving upon them. This process had been going on until there appeared to be among the colonists sufficient intelligence and virtue to conduct their own public affairs with honor and advantage.

There were also some things existing in their peculiar condition, and their relations to the leading governments of the world, which seemed to render the formation, by them, of an independent government, indispensable to their future quietness and prosperity. England particularly had refused to recognize in the authorities of Liberia any right to exercise jurisdiction over their own territory, or to prescribe the terms on which others should hold intercourse with them. And British traders had repeatedly refused to pay the small duties imposed by the laws of Liberia on goods brought into her ports.

Under these circumstances, the Colonial Council at their session in January, 1845, passed a resolution calling the attention of the Society to

the disabilities under which they labored, and proposing as a remedy some change in their political organization.

Accordingly, the Board of Directors at their meeting in January, 1846, proposed to the colonists to assume all the responsibilities of their government, and become, to all intents and purposes, an independent nation.

To this proposition, they, after much deliberation, yielded assent.—To effect it, considerable changes in their affairs were requisite, in making which the intervening time has been spent.

In July last, a convention of delegates elected by the people met in Monrovia, and after twenty-one days of deliberation adopted the form of a constitution which was submitted to the vote of the citizens in September, and was with great unanimity adopted. This constitution reflects upon them the highest honor. The new flag of the Republic was hoisted, and their independence declared and celebrated, with appropriate ceremonies. The past year, then, may be considered as fixing the epoch when the Republic of Liberia assumed its proper and permanent position in the political world!

If any doubts should be hazarded whether these measures are not premature—whether the institutions which have been thus established are demanded by the circumstances and strictly conformable to the state of society and the character and condition of the people, and that they cannot therefore be permanent? We can only hope that the same causes which have produced these effects, will continue to display their efficiency. Circumstances have all conspired to call for their independence. We therefore hope that their institutions may be found sufficiently well adapted to their situation and capacities to go quietly into practice. In that case, we need not wish for any thing better, as our own experience amply proves. They have had the good sense to copy after the most magnificent form of Government which the world has ever beheld! The institutions which have been the sources of so much happiness to the citizens of the United States, have been the models for the formation of theirs. As far as their circumstances rendered possible, they have adopted the forms of government which exist in our own country!

They may therefore be expected to follow us, with perhaps a faltering step, and at a considerable distance, "*proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo*," in the brilliant career which we have been pursuing! They may increase in virtue and intelligence—advance in population, wealth, and commerce, and establish a prosperous, tranquil, and well governed Republic, which may ultimately give political character and importance to the whole continent of Africa. All this is yet wholly *in futuro*, and but imperfectly foreshadowed. But reasoning from the past history of the enterprise to its present position, we may confidently anticipate it. To doubt, therefore, is unnecessarily to look on the dark side of the possible future, and apparently to nip in the bud the brilliant promise of this young Republic.

It cannot of course be anticipated, from present appearances, that they will enter immediately upon a career as splendid as that which the United States have been pursuing; but, without doing all that we have done, and are likely to do, they may still accomplish much. Their character and institutions are founded substantially on the steadfast and immovable rock of truth; and if the strong inducement to private virtue held out by their position only prevails on them to do what they know well enough to be their duty, the greatest practicable amount of good will be the result.

They inhabit a country almost boundless in extent. They cultivate a soil rich in all the most valuable productions of the earth. They control

the resources of a commerce of immense value to all other nations. They have churches and schools, and the opportunities of social intercourse, and the means of intellectual improvement. Under the operation of such a state of things, their character and morals must be improved, until they assume their proper rank in the human race, as rational beings. Their faculties will be developed, their hearts enlarged, and their spirits gladdened and refreshed, and, according to the measure of their capacities, they will become virtuous and happy.

Such are some of the circumstances and anticipations which led the Board of Directors to recommend, and the citizens of Liberia to assume their present national character.

To the early friends and patrons of this enterprise, the present result must be exceedingly gratifying, as a partial realization of their fondest hopes. They undertook the work in great fear and trembling. It was a thankless, and seemed almost an hopeless task. They labored amid discouragements, and breasted the most appalling obstacles. Amid scenes the most trying, and days the most dark, they persevered, unwilling to relinquish hope, and yet uncheered by any brilliant promise.—Many of their fellow laborers became discouraged and gave up in despair. Some turned their hands against them; and from having been warmest friends, became bitterest enemies. Opposition arose from every quarter, and the scheme was branded as both impolitic and iniquitous. It was at length pronounced by many platform orators and public newspapers, to be dead and buried beyond the possibility of a resurrection!

But amid all these towering obstacles, it had a few friends who, with a courage almost superhuman, and a zeal deserving of all praise, stood by it, and with self-denial and sacrifice, with labor and liberality, pushed forward its operations.—Many of these, noble spirits they were, have not lived to see the present day, they have rested from their labors.

To those who survive, of whom the *most distinguished* is now president, we tender our warmest thanks, our heartfelt acknowledgments, and we congratulate them on beholding the result of their labors in the present developed manhood of the child of their prayers and their hopes!—They bore the burden and the heat of the day, and we, who are younger in the field, have, as it were, entered into their labors, and are permitted to rejoice with them, as we behold the beautiful structure, which has arisen in Africa as a monument to their praise!

We cannot, in this connection, refrain from paying a tribute to the early settlers of Liberia. When they look back to their first landing on the heights of Montserado to lay their destinies there, and remember the many dark hours of their trial, and the long years of their toils, the perils they encountered, and the afflictions they have felt, it must be sweet to reflect upon their present quiet homes and organized nationality.—May the proud satisfaction which they naturally feel, at seeing themselves raised to a commanding height among the nations of the world, be tempered with a sentiment of awe, while they consider the immense responsibility, the grave and sacred duties involved in the exercise of so much power!

The impression made in this country and elsewhere by the DECLARATION of the INDEPENDENCE of LIBERIA, is, and will continue to be, of immense value to the cause of Colonization. Already among the colored people has a most favorable effect been produced. A convention of between seven and eight hundred of them, in Illinois, has selected one of their number, and authorized him to go to Liberia as their agent, and return and report the facts to them. In the city of New York another mission has been appointed for a similar purpose. And, although it is but a short time since

the Constitution of Liberia was published in this country, we have learned that in many places it has called forth the approbation of the more intelligent among them, and that a determination to emigrate, and become a part of that free and happy community, is beginning to prevail.

It may appear rather strange that it should be so, and yet it is a fact, that among many of the colored people themselves, there has prevailed the greatest doubts whether they were capable, under the most favorable circumstances, of governing themselves, and whether Africa could ever be made to afford to her children a safe retreat from the ills which betide them. To all such, the result of the experiment already made comes with cheering influence. It is like the sunlight of truth breaking forth in gentle beams, and writing above their depression, "Arise, shine, for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee."

This work of conviction and conversion among the coloured people in the free States, must go on until the tide of emigration sets in towards Liberia with great force.

Circumstances existing at present, touching their position and prospects in the United States, will undoubtedly hasten their decisions, and convince them of their only rational policy.

All the developments of society in this country are rapidly establishing the truth of the policy of the American Colonization Society, that the most feasible way to elevate the African race, and to bestow upon them those civil, social and political privileges which are the inalienable birthright of mankind, is to separate them from the overshadowing influence of a stronger and more intelligent race, and place them in a situation where, free as the air they breathe, and untrammelled as the bold eagle in mid heaven, they may start in the career of personal improvement. As far as we can ascertain or understand the indications of the times, the free States are becoming every year more fixed and settled in their policy of prohibiting the introduction of colored people from the slave States, and of preventing those already in them from rising to a participation in any of the privileges of citizenship. We say not that this policy is wise or right. But simply, that it is a fixed fact which cannot be changed until society is completely revolutionized in its modes of thought and feeling. Take, for example, the resolution passed by a vote of 92 to 43, in the Convention of the State of Illinois, met to draft a new constitution, proposing to prohibit free persons of color from settling in the State, and to prevent masters from sending their slaves into the State to be liberated: or the result of the late effort to allow them to vote in New York, which was lost by an overwhelming majority; or, in Connecticut, where it was voted down by four to one.— Their home, then, is not here. Reasonable and thinking men every where among them, are beginning to see and feel the true state of the case. As they become more enlightened, they will see and feel this state of things more deeply; and if, in these circumstances, we can show them that Liberia is a desirable place for them, far removed from all these embarrassments, they will be convinced that their true policy is to emigrate. We, therefore, confidently believe the time will come when thousands of them will fly to their fatherland, paying their own expenses, and beckoning others to follow.

It is not, therefore, for a moment to be imagined, that because Liberia has become independent, the work of Colonization has come to a conclusion. By no means. Henceforth the Colonization Society is the helper and supporter of a new state, instead of as heretofore, the planter and protector of a colony. Liberia must not now be left to struggle alone, and unaided to meet the increased responsibilities of her position. Her inde-

pendent character places her claims to our sympathies upon new ground. She needs more men in all the departments of her government, in all the branches of her industry, in all the channels of her commerce, in all her churches and her schools. These men must, for the present, mainly be sent from this country. Most of them are destitute of means to defray their own expenses. The Society must raise the money, and aid them to the full extent of their necessities. As far as all the appropriate duties of Colonization are concerned, the Society stands related to Liberia in precisely the same situation that it did before their independence was declared. It is by this measure, relieved from the appointment of the Governor, and the payment of his salary, and other expenses connected with the administration of the government; and thus it will be enabled to apply its funds more directly to the sending out of emigrants and their support during the period of their acclimation. It will continue to sympathize with the citizens of Liberia in all their trials, to aid them in all their noble endeavors to do good, and to send forth, to the full extent of its means, emigrants to be incorporated into the Republic of Liberia, upon the same terms, and with the same rights and privileges, as has heretofore been the case.

EXTRACT FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
AM. COL. SOCIETY,—WASHINGTON, *January, 20th, 1848.*

The committee to whom the annual report was referred, beg leave to report, recommending

That the report be published under the direction of the Executive Committee.

Whereas, the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, at their present meeting, have received the official documents, announcing the formal declaration of the independence of the Republic of Liberia, together with the constitution and bill of rights; and

Whereas, we regard this noble effort of the people of Liberia as highly honorable to the intelligence, and strongly indicative of their capacity for self-government; and

Whereas, this Board feels called upon to give expression to their sentiments responding to the communications before us; therefore

Resolved, That we tender to the people of Liberia our hearty congratulations on the auspicious result of their recent convention in the establishment of their independent government, and rejoice in this renewed evidence of the ultimate triumph of African colonization.

Resolved, That on behalf of the Society, the Board of Directors sincerely reciprocate the kindly expressions of regard with which we have been honored by the Convention, and assure them of the continued and unabated interest of the American Colonization Society in their future success and prosperity.

Resolved, That these resolutions be officially communicated to the President and authorities of Liberia, after being signed by the proper officers.

The subject of the Society's property in Liberia having been referred to the Board by the Executive Committee; after deliberation, it was

Resolved, That the provisions of the 12th and 16th sections of the 5th article of the constitution of the Republic of Liberia, meet the entire approbation of this Board; and that the Executive Committee be authorized and requested to make the most liberal arrangements with the Government of Liberia, consistent with the interests of future emigrants; subject to the approval of this Board.

SPRING EXPEDITION.

The Liberia Packet will positively sail from Baltimore on the 11th of April. She will go into the Savannah River to take some additional emigrants, and then proceed direct to Liberia.

Applications for passage must be made at this office before the 5th of April.

JAMES HALL, *Agent*.

ADVERTISEMENT OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND LIBERIA TRADING COMPANY.

This company exists under a charter from the State of Maryland. As its name implies, its object is the establishment of commercial intercourse between the ports of the Chesapeake, viz: Baltimore and Norfolk, and the various Liberia colonies. It has a cash capital paid in of \$20,000, with liberty to extend the same to \$100,000. Over one-fifth of the stock is now owned by colored people in this country and in Liberia, the remainder by whites, with the condition annexed, that they shall transfer the same to any colored persons demanding it, at its fair value. The company now own one vessel, the Liberia Packet, a barque of 331 tons, officered and manned by colored men, with the exception of the master, whose place will be filled by a colored man as soon as one suitable can be obtained. The company have formed an arrangement or contract with the Maryland and with the American Colonization Societies, to take such freight and emigrants as they may offer, on terms depending upon the amount offered, the said societies guaranteeing a certain amount of freight and number of passengers per annum. The said societies therefore, are always to have the preference over any other parties, in case the freight offered exceeds the capacity of the vessel. The company also proposes to ship goods and merchandise on its own account, when the capacity of the vessel is not required to transport the passengers and freight of the societies. It proposes to take both cabin and steerage passengers to and from the colonies, to fill all orders for goods given by colonists, to transact through its agent any commission business for the colonists or others residing on the coast, to take out or bring back any freight, packages or letters that may be offered, always reserving the right to refuse merchandise out, in case the capacity of the vessel is desired by the Colonization Societies or the company.

The Packet will be kept constantly running between the Chesapeake and the Colonies, and early notice will be given through this Journal of the time of her sailing.

TERMS:

FOR CABIN PASSAGE,—(either way)	\$100 00
FOR STEERAGE “ “ “	40 00
FOR FREIGHT OUT, per cubic foot for measured goods,	30
per barrel,	1 50
for metal, per ton,	10 00
FOR FREIGHT HOME,—per ton for camwood,	10 00
for palm oil, per gallon, or capacity of casks,	01
for other packages, per cubic foot,	25

Passage and freight, when not consigned to the Agent, payable in advance.

All communications respecting the Packet or the business of the Company, must be addressed to

DR. JAMES HALL,

Managing Agent, P. O. Building, Balto.



